

# The Avalanche

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O. PALMER,  
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# Crawford Avalanche

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J U S T I C E A N D R I G H T .

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 31.

**SPEAKS AT THE FAIR**

**M'KINLEY IS PROUD OF OUR NEW GLORIES**

President's Day at the Buffalo Exposition—the Occasion of His Speech—He Draws Attention to Our Wonderful Progress in Commerce.

President's Day at the Buffalo exposition, brought out crowds who took the opportunity to see the nation's chief. What was probably the greatest crowd that ever assembled on the Esplanade at the Pan-American grounds greeted the President with cheers as he entered the grandstand there. The Esplanade was crowded to suffocation and the vast assemblage overflowed to the court of fountains. President McKinley's address was the great feature of the day and its telling points were welcomed with repeated applause.

After the formal exercises the Presidential party made the tour of the grounds under the escort of the exposition officers.

**Speech by the President.**

President McKinley, Director-General Buell, General Shoup, Generals and other gentlemen, I am glad to meet you at the Buffalo and exchange greetings with your people, to whose generous hospitality I am a stranger, and with whose goings while here I have been greatly and sincerely honored.

Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here who represent and participate in this exposition and have contributed in so marked a degree to its interests and success.

To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of the Republic of Mexico and of Central and South America and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this international exhibition, I extend my cordial felicitation with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the older has bequeathed to the new country.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and skill of the people and quicken human life. They give the world the benefit of their knowledge and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storerooms of information to students and young expositors; great small help to some countries. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of the friendly visitor, which is the spur of his visit. The exposition is a great contribution to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It excites a sense of the wants, comforts and luxuries of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and low prices to win their favor.

The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business, and it is improved and economized in the act of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for survival. It will be more like less in the future.

My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are not yet upon record. They show that we are utilizing our fields, forests and mines, that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of working men throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That the people are participating in the great prosperity of the country is evident from the uniform and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty in the care and security of these deposits is the highest integrity and the best business sagacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

By the way, we are looking which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of our surplus is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade.

We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever live on the fat of the land. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can without hurting their trade and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

If prolonged some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why not remove them? In such a case let us promote our markets abroad. Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in the trades between the eastern ports of the United States and those of Central and South America. These should be followed up, with increased tonnage, between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports.

One of the needs of the times is direct communication between both ports of production to the date of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profit to a community sense, they will be messengers of peace and unity wherever they go.

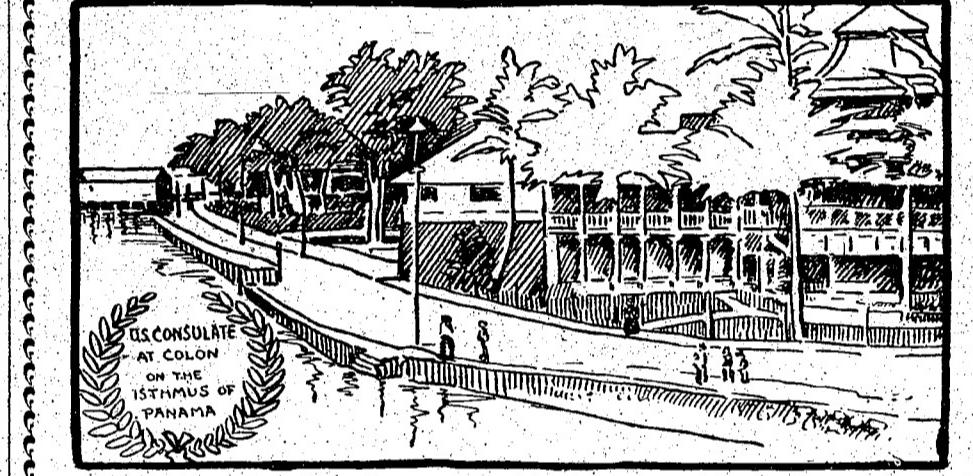
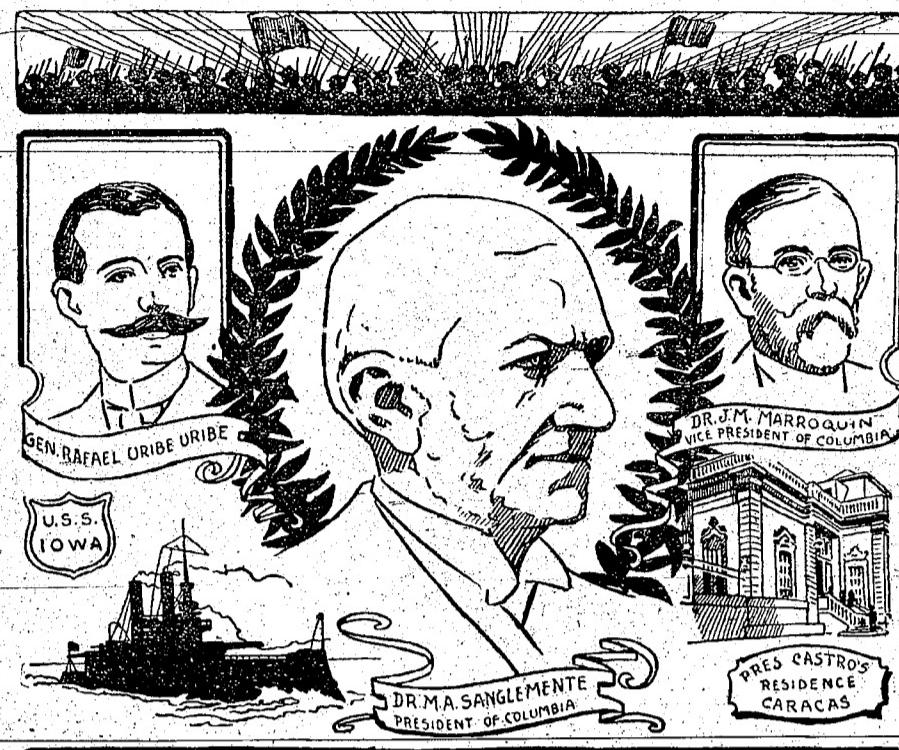
**Must Build Canal.**

We must build the Isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico.

The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be long delayed.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would help to bind the Americas together in a common cause which must never be lost and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fellowship of the republics of the hemispheres. American spirit is still manifested here. His Excellency's identification to an assembly of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparable associated with the Pan-American movement, will be a source of substantial expression and hope which we all hope will be similarly advanced on the occasion arising. These conditions give ground for the report of actual or threatened international complications, and the talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned as a "Gran Colombia."

## INTERESTING FIGURES IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN EMBROGLIO



## THAT BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

The Complicated Political Situation in South America.

The northern end of South America is in the midst of one of those political upheavals without which life in that region would seem unnatural. Thus far it has been a bloodless revolution, but the shangoing of war's savages was sufficiently threatening to cause various governments, including the United States, to send the warships thither for the protection of their interests on the isthmus of Panama and in Colombia and Venezuela.

It is now two years since the Liberals of Colombia rose in open rebellion against the Conservative government, and ever since there has been more or less raiding and robbing. An effort was made to capture Panama about a year ago and nearly succeeded. The rebels, who have arms and ammunition, are securely entrenched in the mountain fastnesses and one man who has visited them declares that one camp of 1,000 men is so secure in its position that 100 times their number could not dislodge them.

A peculiar political situation has resulted from this rebellion, which involves several South American countries. The rebels of Colombia have the open support of President Cipriano Castro and the Liberal government of Venezuela, and in the event of war Venezuela's troops would undoubtedly aid the Colombian rebels.

The Liberals of Colombia are also receiving moral support from their fellow partisans in Ecuador and Nicaragua, where Liberal governments are in power. Colombia's Conservative government is not popular with the governments of the countries mentioned, but is popular with the revolutionary elements in the same countries. The situation can be likened to a disrupted federation, composed of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Nicaragua, in which Liberal and Conservative parties are helping each other and intriguing together. Being among separate nations, however, the political and armed intrigues threaten international trouble. It is reported that the Conservative revolt in Venezuela, against President Castro is receiving actual support from the Colombian Conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution will probably be similarly aided on the occasion arising. These conditions give ground for the report of actual or threatened international complications, and the talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned as a "Gran Colombia."

**TO PLEASE HIS MOTHER.**

Criminal Confesses and Releases Two Innocent Persons.

To please his feeble old mother, who had served six years in the New York State prison for killing a man and another term for burglary, confessed that he had stolen diamonds valued at \$1,021.

By this course he returned the stolen gems to their owner and saved an innocent negro and his wife from going to prison for his crime.

**Automobile Business Bristle Abroad.**

The demand for automobiles in France is brisk, the fine roads of that country absorbing very much of the popularity of the machine. One factory employs 1,200 men and turns out 100 machines a month. Another firm will turn out 12,000,000 francs' worth of machines this point.

**Colombia is in need of money to help suppress the rebellion now led by Gen. Uribe-Urabe.**

Now manufacturers will increase prices about 10 per cent.

## THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

No Material Change in the Great Industrial Conflict.

The steel strike situation has not yet materially changed though in Pittsburgh the manufacturers have somewhat strengthened their position in the mills in which they have resumed operations.

Two mills of the Pitham plant have been added to those already in operation. The strikers have not called out any more men, though the work of organizing the employees in the non-union mills is going on. They are apparently awaiting the next move of the manufacturers.

In Pittsburgh business is greatly affected by the strike, the iron and steel market being demoralized and the hardware

trade being also affected. Many small factories and shops using iron and steel are either closed or are threatened with idleness. The owners of mills engaged in the ore and coal trade are feeling anxious, for unless there is a speedy resumption of iron and steel production the mining of iron must cease.

The strike has aroused the efforts of the Civic Federation to attempt a settlement of the strike and every endeavor is now being made to put an end to the ruinous industrial war.

Meantime at Bellair, Mingo Junction, Meekport and Wheeling the strikers maintain a strong upper hand and though they are ready to discuss peace terms they will not sue for them.

A conference at which conditions of peace in the strike were discussed was held Wednesday at the office of the United States Steel Corporation in New York. The participants in the discussion included President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers Association; Prof. Jenks of the industrial commission; Secretary R. M. Easby of the Civic Federation, and Harry White, secretary of the Garment Workers' Association.

The conference was asked for by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, who were believed to be acting in behalf of President Theodore J. Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association.

The train was flagged by one of the robbers, who forced the fireman to go back and cut off the mail and baggage cars, and returning, forced the engineer to give up the management of his engine.

One of the robbers, who it appears, is an expert engineer, ran the engine, mail and express cars about a mile from the point where the first stop was made and forced the express messenger to open his car.

The robbers then blew open the safe, with dynamite, securing it is said, a very large amount of booty.

The engine ran back, picked up the mail and express cars, and, going to the remainder of the train, coupled on and continued south. Neither the passenger nor the mail cars were molested by the robbers. The spot selected for the robbery was well adapted for this kind of work. It is very wild and heavily timbered. There were five men in the gang.

The robbers, after securing the boot, cut off the engine from the mail and express cars and, forcing Engineer Henderson to get off, took the engine in charge of the robber engineer and went south at full speed. Engineer Henderson followed on a handcar, which he had secured from a nearby switch house. Early Wednesday morning he came up with his deserted engine about four miles from the scene of the robbery. The robbers, who the engineer believed from their actions were all railroaders, had escaped into the dense woods surrounding the track at this point.

Philip has been District Attorney of New York for about a year and Devery has had the supervision of the police force ever since Tammany regained control by Van Wyck's election in 1897.

Miss Louise Sheridan, better known as Louise Davencourt, widow of W. E. Sheridan, the Shakespearean actor, was found dead in a squall room, where she had been living, in San Francisco.

White tried to drive negro laborers from their work on a railroad; Joliet, Ill., James Hatfield, white, was killed and his brother, Winfield, fatally injured.

Two boys, Jack and Willie Lead, 13 and 11, have been arrested, Craftserville, Ky., for making moonshine booze.

Carrie Nation is now telling that she will "have a chance to live her own life."

We wonder if old maids are not more contented; they have a chance to live their own lives.

Official list shows forty persons drowned by the sinking of the steamer Islander off Alaska.

A Yokohama cablegram says Capt. Bradlee Strong intends to make Lady Hope his wife.

Two boys, Jack and Willie Lead, 13 and 11, have been arrested, Craftserville, Ky., for making moonshine booze.

Chicago kills nearly as many people by railroad as all the other big cities of the country combined is not a thing that she should be proud of even though her lead is so great.

## STATISTICAL ARMY'S WORK.

Methods of Government in Collecting Crop News.

Each monthly crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture represents the co-operation of an army of 250,000 men scattered through all the farming communities of the United States. This is largely a volunteer army. Only few of the field officers receive pay, the rank and file serving for the love of the cause and for the sake of having their names on the mailing list of the Agricultural Department for its publications. The correspondents who gather information as to the state of the crops throughout the United States are divided into three classes. There are in the entire country 2,750 counties of agricultural importance. In each the department has a county correspondent. These are the noncommissioned officers of the statistical army, and are selected with great care and with special reference to their qualifications. Each county correspondent has three assistants, who cover specified districts in the county. It is the duty of each assistant to acquaint himself with the acreage under cultivation and the condition of crops in his territory. He makes monthly returns to the county correspondent on blank forms. The county correspondent consolidates these returns, which he supplements with the results of his own observation, and forwards his report to the statistician in Washington.

The second corps of the army is made up of township correspondents, of whom there are from six to fifteen in each county, the number depending on the size of the county and its importance in production. Each township correspondent reports direct to the statistician. In addition to these two corps, the department has in each State a skilled statistical general, whose duty is to report on agricultural conditions for his State. Each of these agents has a special list of correspondents throughout the State, numbering as many as 600 in the larger States. The State agent receives reports from his correspondents, which are supplemented by his own observations and are summarized and forwarded to Washington so as to reach the department on the seventh of each month. From States west of the Mississippi these reports of State agents are telegraphed in cipher.

Outside of this great body of correspondents the department has several traveling field agents, who systematically traverse the agricultural regions, procuring all possible data. These men give particular attention to regions in which abnormal conditions prevail and from which it is desired to have especially accurate information. Since the severe drought set in in the corn belt of the Middle West that region has been traversed by these special agents, who have taken every possible means to secure exact information. The statistician, moreover, has been in direct correspondence with many of the larger individual growers of corn, who have reported concerning the conditions on their own farms.

Reports are thus received from five distinct sources and the returns as fast as received at the department are tabulated by expert clerks. As advance information as to crop conditions would be used by speculators, great care is taken to prevent such facts leaking out, and no single clerk can tell from the returns that the handles what the general condition of the crop may be in any considerable territory. Finally, on the 10th of each month the fragmentary returns are turned in to the statistician, who compiles the monthly report, which is given out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The crop report shows the acreage compared with last year, and the average condition on the first of the month for which the report is made. Both of these are expressed in percentages. Under the head of acreage the area planted is the same this year as last it is represented by 100 per cent; if it is more the figure is above 100; if it is less the figure is below 100. In reporting conditions 100 per cent represents what would be a good crop under normally favorable conditions. As there is generally some unfavorable condition it is seldom that a condition of 100 is reported, and only at rare intervals, when all the conditions have been abnormally favorable in some locality, is the average condition reported above 100.

The expression "small potatoes" is rather losing its significance.

The indicants are that it is going to be a hard winter for people who find it necessary to eat food.

One comfort. Names of battlefields in Colombia cannot be as awful as those in South Africa and China.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again; even the humble potato" cannot be beaten down by mushing it.

Uruguay's name is typical of this south South American business. It's the same thing over again.

It must have been a big rain that visited New Orleans. The Mississippi is reported to be all under water.

In passing a lady horse on the street now the gentleman horse reaches up and touches his hat with his left hind hoof.

Things have come to a pretty pass if the Sultan of Turkey is to be called to account every time anybody catches him in a lie.

There is a growing impression that White Hobson made a great mistake in not going into the candy business. Ell, girls?

Mrs. Nation has gone on the vanishing stage. No wonder some people insist on believing the world is getting worse and worse.

The Minneapolis Journal suggests that it might be well to hire the asphalt trust to jump in and upper cut these quarreling some republics.

A Boer who is not afraid of British cannon will scarcely flee from a proclamation which informs him he must surrender or leave the country.

Carrie Nation is now telling that she will "have a chance to live her own life."

We wonder if old maids are not more contented; they have a chance to live their own lives.

Owing to that epidemic of marriages it is safe to say that Uncle Sam will not have to advertise very extensively the next time he wants a lot of school teachers for his new possessions.

Chicago kills nearly as many people by railroad as all the other big cities of the country combined is not a thing that she should be proud of even though her lead is so great.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## LOVER SEEKS DEATH.

### A YOUNG PORTO RICAN KILLS HIMSELF IN NEW YORK.

Would Rather Die than Bear Long Separation from His Sweetheart—  
Dun & Co. Report Condition of Trade as Generally Satisfactory.

Felix Soriano, a young Porto Rican, who has been attending school in this country for several years and whose father was one of the richest sugar planters of Porto Rico and prominently identified with the government of the island until the end of the Spanish regime, committed suicide at Hotel Munro, 116 West Fourteenth street, New York. The young man had left the summer home of his mother at Buena Vista cottage, Bath Beach, the day before to go to Wesleyan College. He was accompanied by a cousin, Marcel Serelles. Three letters were found on a table in his room, all of them sealed. One was to his cousin Marcel, who was asleep in the next room. A second was to Miss H. E. Relina, Buena Vista cottage, Bath Beach, and the third to Miss S. Odell, Tarrytown. It was said that the young man was desperately in love with a young woman in Tarrytown, presumably Miss Odell, to whom the letter was written, and that he was disconsolate over the prospect of long absence from her at college.

### WEEK'S RECORD FALLS BEHIND.

**Holiday Cuts in Own Production—Commercial Failures for August.**

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: "A holiday reduced the volume of legitimate business, while speculative operations were seriously curtailed by the general closing of exchanges from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. In the movement of merchandise and in many manufacturing lines there has been effort to make up the loss by working overtime, but the week's record will fall behind those immediately preceding. Actual sales of many iron and steel products are recorded at material advances and the tone throughout is hardened by vigorous demand. Placing of sample orders for spring footwear is of such character as to indicate a healthy market and some jobbers are so anxious for early delivery that contracts are being closed now. Despite more activity in the market for cotton goods and placing of government contracts the staple shows no great strength. Although unsettled in some little alteration occurred in the principal cereals. Trading was restricted and there was an apparent disinclination to assume an aggressive stand on either side of the market. Commercial failures during the month of August were \$93, in number, and \$468,803 in amount of liabilities. Compared with the same month last year the statement is most unsatisfactory, as failures were then only 735 in number and \$7,323,003 in amount."

### PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

#### Standing of League Club, in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

W. L. V. L.

Pittsburgh .70 .42 Boston .57 .60

Philadelphia .69 .57 Cincinnati .44 .66

Brooklyn .67 .51 Chicago .45 .73

St. Louis .62 .54 New York .44 .69

Standings in the American League are as follows:

W. L. V. L.

Chicago .73 .40 Baltimore .58 .57

Boston .67 .50 Washington .53 .63

Detroit .64 .55 Cleveland .50 .66

Philadelphia .61 .56 Milwaukee .44 .76

### Signt in Pekin.

Assurances of peace with the world were given by the Chinese government at Pekin Saturday when the protocol agreed upon by the Emperor's advisers and the ministers of the powers was formally signed by representatives of all the parties concerned.

### Two Killed by Train.

Henry Petrie and his wife, farmers, living just outside of Windsor, Ont., were struck by a fast Michigan Central train while driving into that city and instantly killed. Their carriage was gashed to pieces.

### Postoffice Robbed of \$1,500.

Thieves broke into the postoffice at Lansdowne, Pa., dynamited the safe and escaped with stamps valued at \$1,500, leaving untouched \$6,000 worth which they overlooked. Not a clew on which the police can work was left behind.

### Wounded White Hunting.

At Cass Lake, Minn., W. J. Murphy, proprietor of the Minneapolis Tribune, was dangerously injured by the premature explosion of his gun while hunting.

The charge of shot entered his side under the right arm.

### Postoffice Robbed of \$1,500.

Two hundred thousand dollars lost in lake ships stranded in the gale and fifty-six lives barely rescued by life-saving crews is the record on lower Lake Michigan and Lake Huron for Saturday night and Sunday.

### Hasty Fire Loss in Denver.

In Denver, Colo., fire destroyed the buildings at 1825 to 1837 Market street.

They were occupied by the Humphrey-Jones Mercantile Company, wholesale paints, and the Sauer Manufacturing Company, confectioners. Loss \$100,000.

### Robbed of \$20,000 in Bill.

Five packages of \$100 bills, amounting to \$20,000, were stolen from a trunk in a cottage at Long Beach, a seaside resort twenty miles from Los Angeles, Cal.

The money was the property of John Kempley, who came to Long Beach from Fort Dodge, Iowa, about five months ago.

### Pitcher Falls Dead in Game.

Lakin Herren, pitcher for the baseball club of Arkansas City, Kan., fell dead while playing against the Joplin team.

Physicians declare excitement and overexertion brought on heart failure.

### Wins \$5,000 Robbed at Cards.

Charles Jones, who was to be a California millionaire with headquarters at Sacramento, who won \$5,000 on the Futurity race, has reported to the New York police that he was robbed of his winnings through the medium of a card game by two men and one woman.

### Fatal Crash of Street Cars.

Two suburban electric cars, going in opposite directions, collided at a point one-half mile east of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and fourteen passengers and the crews of both cars were more or less hurt. A. H. Bradley, aged 70 years, of Cleveland, is thought to be fatally injured.

### ALABAMA HAS A NEW CODE.

**Constitution Adopted by Big Majority—Negro Vote Struck.**

By a vote of 132 to 12 the new constitution was adopted in the constitutional convention at Montgomery, Ala. Frank S. White of Jefferson was the only Democrat who voted against it. The new constitution makes radical changes from the old in nearly every article, and two distinct suffrage schemes are provided, disqualification for crime and voluntary prepayment of a poll tax of \$1.50 being common to both prior to Jan. 1, 1903. All can register who have honorably served in some war, who are descended from soldiers who have so served or who have "good character" and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship. At present there are about 75,000 negro voters in Alabama who can read and write. The poll tax is purely voluntary and must be paid by Feb. 1 preceding the election in November. It is estimated that the disqualification for crime, failure to pay in advance of election will reduce the whole body of negro voters to fewer than 30,000.

### TAKES ACID AT DINNER PARTY.

**Woman Reproved by Husband Commits Suicide Before Guests.**

**Strung Up Twice to Pole and Then Told to Leave the Country.**

Edward M. Lingell, the tramp who attempted an attack on the 4-year-old daughter of Walter Perry, near Weeping Water, Neb., was twice strung up to a telephone pole by irate citizens, made to confess his crime and then turned loose and warned to leave the country at once. A second was to Miss H. E. Relina, Buena Vista cottage, Bath Beach, and the third to Miss S. Odell, Tarrytown. It was said that the young man was desperately in love with a young woman in Tarrytown, presumably Miss Odell, to whom the letter was written, and that he was disconsolate over the prospect of long absence from her at college.

### TRAMP TORTURED BY CROWD.

**Grand Haven Mourns for Hon. Dwight Cutler—Poison Case at Bay City—Benton Harbor Man's Faith Poorly Kept—Lightning's Queer Work.**

**Thousands See a Man and Woman Hurled from Balloon.**

The thousands at the Ohio Exposition at Columbus saw a thrilling sight the other afternoon, when the captive balloon collapsed while seventy-five feet in the air, sending the occupants, Miss Lucy Shields of that city and Harry Barker of North Lewisburg, tumbling over and toward the earth. Women fainted and men blanched as the falling couple descended. They crashed down through a tree and lodged in the heavy branches. Barker, who was not seriously injured, clung to Miss Shields' assistance and held her in his arms until help arrived. Miss Shields suffered mainly from shock.

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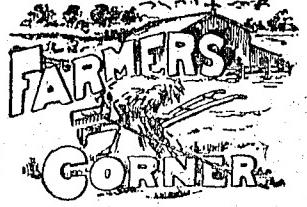
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Poor Work in Shredding. A complaint has been made against the corn shredder because the shredded material, especially the coarser parts of the corn stalk were not properly cut to pieces. Pieces of stalk from six-to-ten inches long formed the greater part of the waste that accumulated in the mangers. Much of this material, if reduced to fineness, would be eaten by stock, and a great deal of actual feed could be saved. However, it is true that a portion of the stalk can hardly be reduced by the shredder and cutter head sufficiently to be eaten by animals. A grinding process that crushes as well as cuts is necessary to do this. But the common shredder may be made to do much better work than it has done the past season.

Where the shredder has started fresh with sharp, keen knives, firmly set, the thrashed material was made a great deal finer than after the machine had been used for a considerable length of time without the knives being sharpened. Shredder owners are doing great injury by allowing such careless work. Instances are known where the knives of the shredder have not been looked after during the entire season's work. Such poorly cut up fodder brings the shredder into disrepute; and the districts that have been imposed upon will likely have very little fodder shredded the coming season because the machine did not increase the value of the fodder.—Indianapolis News.

Barn Floor Scraper. The stable scraper is a very handy tool to keep in the barn and can be easily and inexpensively made. The foundation is an inch board, five inches wide and about eight inches longer than the width of an ordinary four-tined

scraper for barn floor.

Quarter-inch holes are bored in the edge of the board the same distance apart that the tines are on the fork. These holes should be about three inches deep, and pass out of the board on the side. The lower edge of the board is beveled behind, which forms a good scraping edge.

The Corn Binder. Saving the corn fodder has become one of the most important operations on most of the farms. The drought has cut short the oats and hay crop, and the deficiency in coarse fodders must be supplied from the corn fields. The stalk has proved to be of great value in converting the green foliage into ensilage. It is not only the most economical method of handling the crop, but gives the best food, not for dairy animals only, but for the production of beef. The making of ensilage is not generally practiced throughout the country. The stover is put up as dry fodder, and is also fed. Corn-cutting has become so general that it is often difficult to obtain help for harvesting the crop, either for the silo or in the dry state. The improvements made in the corn binder have made it a practical and valuable implement for cutting the fodder. The binder not only hastens the work of cutting the forage, but by tying it into bundles the material is much more easily handled when put on wagons or when placed in the shock. The feeding into the shredder is more regular where the fodder has been given to it in bunches of equal size.

Crop-Bound Fowls. There is more or less trouble with crop-bound fowls in the summer, and during this season it is due nearly always to the bird having got some improper substance in its crop. If the bird is a valuable one and worth treating the best plan is to take her between one's knees with a cup of sweet scalded milk in hand and gently force some of the milk down the throat, at the same time working the crop gently back and forth with the fingers. After giving a few spoonfuls of the milk then give a dose of Rochelle salts in a little milk. If this does not bring relief go back to the first treatment, which will be more effective after the use of salts, and will relieve the trouble in the majority of cases. The difficulty may have been caused by eating too much grit or gravel, or eating considerable mud when picking up corn or other grain thrown to the hen. After feeding the fowl as indicated she should be fed bread moistened in milk for a day or two and kept in a clean coop, where she can get no food except that given her.

Common salt, which has long had a reputation with many farmers for its value as a fertilizer for barley, while others disbelieve in its efficacy, has been shown at the Canadian experiment farms to be a most valuable agent for producing an increased crop of that grain, while it is of much less use when applied to crops of spring wheat or oats. Land plaster or gypsum has also proved to be of some value as a fertilizer for barley, while of very little service for wheat or oats.

beets, carrots and celery, probably more often in the latter than in the others. In every case where we have had an opportunity to examine the plants that thus seemed prematurely we have found that some cause had checked the growth in the early part of the season, and when it began a new growth it began as if in its second year to develop the seed stalk instead of perfecting the root. Celery set in the ground too early, or allowed to be chilled in the hotbed where started, does this very frequently, but we have seen beets and carrots do it when a severe late frost went over them after they were well up, and we think parsnips are liable to do so. But we have found beets and carrots doing so when examination showed that they had been injured by having been touched with the toe or weeder, or possibly injured by worms or other insects. There is no remedy but to pull up and destroy the plant. Seed produced on such a plant is valueless for sowing another season.—American Cultivator.

Robbing Farms and Families. The American Sheep Breeder says that it is quite possible that an ounce of mixed food, such as corn and oats ground together, with an equal quantity of wheat middling or bran, will add an ounce or more to the weight of lambs after they are four weeks old. It is given daily in addition to other proper food, and as they grow older this amount may be increased, with nearly a corresponding increase in weight gained. To exchange a pound of grain costing about one cent, for a pound of lamb worth fifteen cents, seems to be a trade that almost any farmer would be willing to make, but we have seen those who boasted that they never bought any grain. They did not raise lambs or chickens, sold but little and bought less, and saved money, but we would not have accepted their farms and the money they had accumulated and agreed to make the farm as good as it was when they received it. Such farmers are usually robbers, robbing the land of its fertility, robbing their families of the comforts of life, and their children of the pleasures of youth and nearly all that is desirable in life unless the children forsake the farm and establish a home where they may earn more, expend more and enjoy more of life.—New England Home- stead.

Value of Forage Crops. Dry pastures and hot weather bring little terror to the farmer who has planted liberally of such crops as will give forage in midsummer. The early sweet corn is in condition to feed and the sorgum is coming into head. With these crops to supplement the pastures, the live stock will receive little check in the production of meat and milk from lack of food during the hot weather. If stock is compelled to hunt for a living all day in weed fields with little grass, a loss may be expected, one that will be difficult and expensive to make good later on. The hogs and sheep, as well as the cows, will appreciate an extra ration during the warm days. While the stock is running on pasture, if shade, food and water are together, now is an excellent time to do this special feeding. At this time of day the animals will be in the shade near their watering place, and extra feed may then be given without disturbing them in the cool morning and evening when they enjoy feeding on the grass. A check in growth, whether in summer or winter, is always an actual loss to the owner.—Exchange.

The Happy Truck Farmer. Truck farming differs from the growing of ordinary field crops in that not so much land is needed for this work; hence the location of the home can be found in the suburbs of towns and cities, where both the advantages of city and rural life can be enjoyed. This is my ideal home. A man upon such a truck farm is a king, surrounded by the best influences of earth, away from the temptations and excitement of the city and close enough to take advantage of schools, churches, water, lights, etc. He is in touch with the great pulsating heart of nature, her invigorating atmosphere, her balmy sunshine, pure water, the song of the birds, the hum of the bees and the aroma of the flowers. What more enticing surroundings could a man need to lead a pure and happy life, which is the ultimate object and aim of human ambition when simmered down to its elements?—Farm and Ranch.

Shall Farmers Seed Wheat? It should be very large crops of wheat and comparatively small crops of corn, the old question as to the advisability of feeding wheat to stock will come to the front again. No one will question the value of wheat as a food for poultry, but as a food for cattle, to the exclusion of other grains, it ought not to be considered. The value of wheat as stock food lies in the quantity of protein it contains. At the prices which have ranged for wheat for several years, it has been cheaper to sell the wheat and buy bran to feed with the corn raised on the farm, but if wheat is likely to be low in price, then it would seem good policy to feed it around in equal quantities with corn.

Nests in Apple Trees. Among old-time fruit-growers there exists an opinion that by driving nails in apple trees certain diseases and attacks by insects are avoided. The only possible good that could come from driving a nail into a tree would be that which might come from the rust which would accumulate on the nail, and it is only sensible to suppose that this rust would be of no value anywhere, except in its immediate vicinity. It is a well-known fact that rust has no effect, good or otherwise, on the sap of a tree, and as for the rust in any way destroying or preventing insect life, it is not so.

Salt Valuable on Barley. Common salt, which has long had a reputation with many farmers for its value as a fertilizer for barley, while others disbelieve in its efficacy, has been shown at the Canadian experiment farms to be a most valuable agent for producing an increased crop of that grain, while it is of much less use when applied to crops of spring wheat or oats. Land plaster or gypsum has also proved to be of some value as a fertilizer for barley, while of very little service for wheat or oats.

## SKIRTS WILL CLING.

SUCH IS FASHION'S DEGREE FOR THIS WINTER.

Great Elaboration of Trimming Is Permissible—Velvet to Be More Generally Used than for Many Seasons—Some Other New Trimmings.

New York correspondence:

KIRTS for winter are to cling, and are to bear off as much trimming as their owners wish. The range, in the latter point, is from the clinging plainness displayed by harassed heroin in the third acts of *Macbeth* to amounts of embellishment that quite equal anything done last summer. Skirts, that cling are enforced especially for jacket

satins, homespun, camel's hair and smooth cloths. The Spanish flounce still holds its own, and is spiced with velvet to match the goods, or of a shade darker.

In fact, this is to be a velvet season from the looks of fall costumes. The second dress of to-day's concluding picture was a black and blue representative. Of robes egg-blue nun's veiling, its trimming was a black chantilly outlined with black lace heading runs with bright green velvet. The remaining gown was a white and black—white India silk and black lace applique.

Shaded silks are reappearing and prom-

ticed or pleated. The middle second gown is an illustration of this practice. The remaining gowns was old rose ladies' cloth, bands of Dresden silk striped with black and finished with white silk roses.

This will surely be a season for long, loose coats and wraps. If the tight fitting jacket is preferred, the double-breasted and box effect cut sounding in front will be to the fore. Some of these coats are finished with stripes of velvet or stitched with fine black silk. Louis XV. coats have fronts of handsome Dresden silk finished with cream or ivory white lace. A sheet of fine lace is put on wraps, too, as the one shown in the next picture indicates. This handsome garment was white cloth appliqued with cream lace and embossed in fine gilt thread.

I had a hood cape of white chiffon, a high collar of cream lace and a chiffon ruffe applied with the lace.

This wrap was not a whit richer than any many such, for the coming winter is to be one of fine outsides.

Black and white will be a striking combination this fall and winter as it has been for the past two seasons, but black and pale blue will divide favor with it.

Gowns of handsome black lace or spangled tulles show some trace of blue either in purple velvet or satin outlined with white or cream lace. Sometimes the gown is black and white, the buttons, ribbons and turquoises, in order to get the blue in even to a slight extent.

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## THE FARMER AND PROTECTION.

He Is Best Off with a Near-by Market for His Products.

It is the stock argument of the free traders that protection is of all things imminent to the interests of the farmer. They grudgingly concede that the manufacturing industries thrive under protection, but they point to the trusts as the legitimate result of the protective policy, unwilling or unable to see that the relation of protection to the trusts is simply this. Protection allows American industries to exist. The trusts, so far as they are hostile to the general good, are abuses of this condition, not its legitimate or intended effect. The remedy for any evil caused by the trusts is not free trade, but regulation. Under free trade these possibly would not be much business of any kind.

Amputation of everybody's legs is not the most sensible remedy for the habit of kicking people. Legs can be regulated without being taken off and entirely without depriving the innocent of something to stand on.

The free traders have always contended that the farmers didn't need any thing to stand on, and lots of farmers

honestly believe they would be better off without protection. What do they think of Germany's agrarian tariff, designed to protect the German farmer by the imposition of heavy duties?

If protection helps the German farmer, why not the American? Of course, the protection afforded is different in kind, but the same in effect. This country doesn't import farm products and Germany does. The American farmer is not in need of protection except in isolated cases from neighboring countries, from competition in his own products. But when the workingman has no wages he has no food and meat and vegetables, and that's what the farmer has to sell, and he doesn't want to depend too much upon the foreign market for his sales.

The peculiar speciousness of the free trade argument lies in its appeal to class cupidity. The prosperity of each class depends upon that of all. Wheat at \$2 and corn at 75 cents on the other side of the globe may appear an ideal condition from the farmer's view. But it is much better to have \$1 wheat and 50-cent corn with mostly in the pocket of the American consumer to buy it.—Kansas City Journal.

The productive capacity of all Europe

is not sufficient to provide for a general distribution of food staples throughout the area of the proposed combine without the help of the United States. England, of course, is out of the question, and the common dependence upon American supplies may be indicated by our sales for eleven months, which on two leading articles ran as follows: Corn—United Kingdom, 70,415,377 bushels; France, 4,458,029 bushels; Germany, 33,644,544 bushels; other Europe, 38,145,478 bushels. Wheat—United Kingdom, 71,531,892 bushels; France, 1,006,611 bushels; Germany, 8,828,418 bushels; other Europe, 27,000,332 bushels.—Bangor (Me.) News.

Food Which Makes Him Fat.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 12, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

On our 6th page will be found a full account of the attempted assassination of Pres. McKinley. While the world rejoices to-day at the prospect of his recovery, we hope the lesson will be learned by this government that Anarchy should be strangled. The most stringent methods should be employed at once by every state and by the national government to hunt out and deport every teacher of their pernicious doctrine, and save future attacks on the lives of men selected as our leaders.

The Protective Tariff of the United States is intended to protect the industries of this country, not of other countries. Other countries have the same right to protect their industries and are welcome to use it.

It will be a wonder if Tariff revision can be kept in the background at the next session of Congress, for the opposition is run ashore for an issue and there are several commercial treaties that, of course, are intimately connected with the Tariff and will demand changes or modifications of the Tariff. If a Tariff dispute and long discussion can be avoided, it will distinctly be a blessing to trade as certainly as either will paralyze a number of industries. While the country is doing so well nothing could be more unfortunate than to arouse doubt as to the Tariff. While a Tariff is hanging in a balance no importer would move a hand to goope in the dark, but suspend operations until he rates he is to pay are fixed. Imperialism and expansion being dead and buried, the plight of the opposition is desperate, and as its mission is to cause mischief it is too much to expect that such an opportunity to injure the business interests of the country will be allowed to pass.

New London (Conn.) Day.

The Tariff dispute between the United States and Russia has been unduly magnified and greatly misrepresented. Those men and newspapers that habitually make a business of carpentry in the affairs so far as it touches the conduct of their own country. It is their business to discredit the Administration without bothering themselves greatly about the truth of their statements. What are a few of the facts that figure in the controversy? Certainly there was no intent intended by this country as to sugar. The duty imposed on Russian sugar is the same as that paid on sugar from Germany. On that commodity the duty was simply equalized. How is it to perpetuate? The United States simply placed upon Russian oil the same duty Russia had put upon American oil. This is the extent of this country's offense to unprejudiced minds. It does not seem to be grave. America has simply done to Russia what Russia had already done to America. Inasmuch as elsewhere it is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

## World's Navies Up To Date.

Brassey's recently published naval annual for 1901 contains some interesting figures on the relative magnitude of the navies of the world which afford a strong argument for those who believe in continued naval construction on the part of the United States if we are to maintain our position as a great world power. These figures show that while we have made substantial increase in this direction in the past few years and our navy something to be proud of, we are still far behind the great powers of Europe and even of countries inferior in population and resources. For instance, Great Britain has 59 effective battleships and 149 effective cruisers; France has 34 battleships and 55 cruisers; Russia has 25 battleships and 25 cruisers; Italy has 16 battleships and 21 cruisers; Germany has 23 battleships and 31 cruisers; while the United States has 18 battleships and 34 cruisers. Japan has 7 battleships and 22 cruisers. Battleships and cruisers constitute the effective fighting strength of a navy; the smaller craft are merely accessories. Thus it will be seen that the United States is behind Russia and Germany in effective fighting strength, and only above Italy and Japan. Great Britain has more than three times as many battle ships as the United States and more than four times as many cruisers. France has nearly twice as many battle ships and cruisers, while Russia and Germany considerably outrank us in battleships.

## Henry H. Aplin.

Henry H. Aplin was born in Thetford, Genesee county, April 15, 1841. His parents removed to Flint in 1848, and the son's education was received in the public schools of Flint. The family returned to the farm in 1856, where the son remained until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted on July 3, 1861, in company C, 16th Michigan Infantry, which was attached to the first division, third brigade, of the fifth army corps, army of the Potomac. He served until the close of the war, leaving the service July 16, 1865 with the rank of second lieutenant. Returning to Michigan, he engaged in mercantile business at Wenona, now West Bay City, where he has since resided. He was postmaster at West Bay City from November, 1869, to June, 1883, and was again appointed to the same office October 1, 1886. At the November election in 1886 he was elected auditor-general of the state. His personal popularity is shown by his having led his party ticket by over 10,000 votes in the state and nearly 2,000 in his own county. He was re-elected to the same office in 1888. After the expiration of his term, he, with others, undertook the construction of a system of electric railways in West Bay City, of which he was general manager until he closed out his interest in the enterprise in 1891. In 1891 Mr. Aplin was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from the second district of Bay county, serving during the session of 1895. He has represented his party in local and state conventions for years, and was never defeated but once, when he was a candidate for village trustee. On his father's side, Mr. Aplin is of Scottish descent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Foresters, and the G. A. R. and has been commander of Ralph Cummings Post, of West Bay City, for several terms. Mr. Aplin was married at Maumee City, Ohio, in 1879, to Miss Francis L. Patchen, daughter of Malcolm B. Patchen, of Maumee City. Their daughter, Daisy A., is the wife of Charles H. Coon, a traveling salesman of Chicago.

Cuts And Bruises Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lame ness. For sale by L. Fournier.

Propositions looking to Tariff revision at next winter's session of Congress are received with coldness or hostility in official, private and business circles. The favorable sentiment is limited and weak, while the opposition is widespread and strong. The Free-Traders, of course, are for revision, and will be as long as there is any protection in the Tariff. But they do not count against the great mass of intelligent and practical friends of American industries. It is fortunate for the United States that Congress is controlled by the party which raised the country from stagnation to unparalleled activity and which will be slow to abandon or change the prevailing economic policy in the midst of the most momentous proofs of its good effects.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described and to the mortgagee or mortgagors named in all documents recorded, mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof, record.

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned will institute proceedings to foreclose the title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice; upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereof, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. 4 of W. 4 of section 18, town 29 N. Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$35.53 for the years 1888, 1889 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,

IRAH H. RICHARDSON,  
Rosemon, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
County of Crawford ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Present: John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the name of the estate of Elizabeth Castenholz, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Castenholz, husband of deceased, praying that himself, or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said estate.

Whereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 16th day of September A. D. 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing as it does, the cause of the affection and healing the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season attests. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75c. Get Green's Price Almanach. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

When you want a pleasant physician the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Samples free at Fournier's drug store.

# Fall Clearing Sale!

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods, we are compelled to reduce our entire stock. This is no fake, but a genuine Clearing Sale. See our prices and be convinced.

## Clothing.

\$5.50 Men's all wool Cashmere Suits, for \$4.25.	Dry Goods.
\$8.00 Men's Suits, for \$4.00.	10 and 12c Percales, for 8c.
\$10.00 Men's Suits, for \$8.00.	7 and 8c Percales, for 5c.
\$12.50 Men's Suits, for \$10.00.	6, 7 and 8c Ginghams, for 5c.
\$1.25 Boys' Suits, for 65c.	6, 7 and 8c Unbleached Cotton, 5c.
\$1.75 Boys' Suits, for \$1.00.	Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Cotton, for 7c per yard.
\$3.00 Boys' Suits, for \$2.25.	All our Cambrie Linings for 3c.
\$4.00 Boys' Suits, for \$3.00.	15c Selvella for 10c.
\$4.50 Boys' Suits, for \$3.50.	Fancy Skirt and Waist Linings for 12c per yard.
25c Boys' Knee Pants, for 18c per pair.	25c Cashmeres, for 18c per yard.
75c Boys' Knee Pants, for 50c.	75c Cashmeres, for 35c per yard.
\$1.25 Boys' Knee Pants for 90c.	25c Plaids, for 12c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.00 Pants, for \$1.50.	25c Brillantines, for 15c per yard.
Men's all wool \$2.50 Pants, for \$2.00.	

All our fancy light weight Dress Goods at 1-2 off.

We have the largest and best assortment of hats in town, prices ranging from 50c to \$3.00.

We are agents for the Oshkosh Clothing Manufacturing Co.'s Union-made R. R. Garments.

We have no more space to quote prices, but everything will go in proportion. This sale is for two weeks only, and strictly cash.

## H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy A Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste, and prompt and permanent cure, have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough; as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier.

A strong game of blue is being played at the present time in South Africa. The British still seem to rely upon the effectiveness of Kitchener's proclamation. Lord Roberts announced that the war was practically over when he left Africa. The latest announcement is that it will be practically over in 11 days, the date being fixed at Sept. 15. Everybody is still guessing when it will be really over. The date still appears to be quite indefinite, and the most sanguine outside judges believe that guerrilla warfare will continue in places for many months to come. Kitchener's proclamation provoked resistance from several Boer commanders which the British Press declared unprintable. Since that time it is asserted that De Wet, Myburgh and other commanders have issued a counter-proclamation threatening to shoot all British subjects found bearing arms after Sept. 15. This would be a rank violation of the rules of warfare, and it is doubtful if it is made seriously. —Detroit Tribune.

## Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough, Croup and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have."

For safe by L. Fournier.

## NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described and to the mortgagee or mortgagors named in all documents recorded, mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof, record.

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned will institute proceedings to foreclose the title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice; upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereof, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings to foreclose the title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice; upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereof, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. 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# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 12, 1901.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our forms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

The "Avalanche" wants a new "Devil." Who wants the place?

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

R. P. Forbes and family are enjoying a visit from his sister.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jenson's, next to the Opera House.

Fritz Grautet has changed his work from the store to the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampe of Frederic, were in town over Sunday.

**Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.**

J. W. Sorenson has greatly improved his block by a new front and fresh paint.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose McClain, Tuesday, September 10th, a son.

Mrs. A. J. Rose started for Clyde, N. Y., Tuesday. Mrs. Kittle Evans met her enroute, at Detroit.

Chicken Pie Supper, Monday, Sept. 16th, from 5 to 8, p. m., given by the Rebecca Lodge, at W. R. C. hall.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

A few choice Brothers now in readiness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. Phil. Masters will move to Detour, U. P., this week, to join her husband.

Miss Althea McIntyre returned to her school in Roscommon, last Monday, after a pleasant vacation.

The Grayling Dovel Factory is running regularly, and will add considerably to the weekly pay roll of the town.

**Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.**

There will be no service at the M. E. Church, next Sunday. Epworth League and Sunday School at the usual hour.

Marriage License issued September 9th, 1901, Elmer H. Trumley, 22, of Grayling, and Maud E. Tracy, of Charlotte, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright started for a two weeks trip east, last Monday. Of course, they will do the Pan American on the way.

For Sale.—An undivided one-half interest in the store on Main street known as the Rose and Woodworth building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

Julius Merz has severed his connections with the Co.'s store, and gone to Negauana. From there he anticipates a trip to the Northwest.

Circuit Court convenes next Tuesday, the 17th. There are four criminal cases, three issues of fact, and law and three chancery cases on the calendar.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates came down from the farm, Saturday, driving a fine canopy top surrey, of the blue-ribbon series. It is truly named "Old Comfort."

Messrs. N. P. Salting, of Anderson, and A. Groueff, of Muncie, Ind., came home, Saturday, and will be with their friends a week. They are always welcome.

Nelson Vaughn, an old veteran, and at one time commander of Ruddock Post No. 224 G. A. R., of Cheboygan, died week before last, in Grand Forks, N. D.

The Alpen Echo says that the M. C. R. R. will build a Branch to Onaway. It will be either an extension of the Lewiston Branch, or a spur will be built from Trowbridge.

We regret that we were unable to reach the Farmer's Pic Nic, as the report shows what we knew in advance, that there was a grand good time for everybody.

All who are interested in a lecture course for the winter, are invited to meet at the office of S. H. & Co., tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing.

W. F. BENKELMAN, Com.

The Grayling Electric Light Company is incorporated, capitalized at \$10,000, and work is begun. We shall give an account of the organization and plans next week.

Land Commissioner Wilsey was in town a few moments, last Saturday. He had been with a party looking over the lands given the Forestry Commission in this and Roscommon counties.

Married.—In Beaver Creek township, on the 29th inst., by Justice Jos. Sullivan, Mr. Fred B. Schoppe, of West Branch, and Miss Phoebe Lapointe. The Justice is still receiving congratulations.

The band mill began sawing last Saturday, cutting about 30,000 feet, to see if everything was in readiness for work. A few minor changes will be made this week, and then it will be pushed to its fullest capacity.

The friends of Miss Marcia Kendrick will be glad to know, that she passed the state examination and received a first grade certificate in Nebraska, and has a fine position in Harrison, where she will teach this year.

Mrs. Osborne is visiting at her father's, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. She got there just after lightning had destroyed two large barns for Mr. Ball. He couldn't charge it to her, as she could easily prove, an alibi.

The marriage of Miss Leona McKinley, and Herbert Crandall of Gaylord, was the event of last week in that village. We extend personal congratulations to the bride, and say with "old Rip": "May you live long and prosper."

Work on the county buildings is progressing nicely. The Sheriff's residence and jail is enclosed, except the slate on the roof, and the brick work on the court house will be completed in a few days. We can all be proud of their appearance.

The Commercial House has been entirely refitted from cellar to garrett in an up-to-date style and will be open to the public in a few days as a first class hotel. Mr. Sorenson has spared no pains or expense in finishing or furnishing, and the traveling public will rise up and call him blessed for supplying so great a need.

Instead of the street concert by the band, last week, they were engaged at Kramer Brother's Saturday evening, at the opening of their new store. Fine music was interspersed between puffs from good cigars, and everybody was happy as they looked over the fine stock of new goods, and were invited to call again.

A visit to the Hanson Lumber Co.'s mill this week, found them busy as tailors. They are running full time and turning out about 35,000 feet per day, and as soon as they put in a new trimmer and kicker, will increase the output to 45,000 feet.—Ros. News.

Elmer H. Trumley, who has been at work in the "Avalanche" office for the past eight months, left last Monday night for Charlotte. The reason will be known by reference to marriage license in another column. We can only say that we wish him every success in life, which he well deserves.

Wm. Woodfield returned Saturday from his vacation, which he enjoyed in the Upper Peninsula, with a visit with his daughter Kate, and his brother Thomas, at St. Ignace. He visited the Soo with his daughter, and inspected the mammoth locks and canals at that point.

Representatives of the Eagle Club of Chicago were here last week and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on Eagle Point, on Portage Lake, and will make a first class summer resort there. There is ample room around the lake for 10,000 cottages, and the locality is among the finest in the state.

Last Friday evening two full loads drove to Frederic, to call on Mrs. Lampke, nee Alice Brown. The game was frightened out of the woods by their hilarious mirth, especially from the school-maams carriage. The other load was just quietly happy till they collided with a stump, and overturned the rig. Mrs. Kramer suffered a dislocation of the shoulder, and several others were somewhat bruised and all badly shaken up, but as they came home safely toward morning, they voted it a very enjoyable trip.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

The Crawford County Farmers Association held their Annual Pic Nic at their grounds, Sept. 5th. As the weather was of the very finest, a large crowd was in attendance, and all enjoyed themselves immensely. After partaking of a dinner of such good things as "Our mother used to make," a fine program was presented, which was followed by an address by "Uncle Perry" Ostrander, President of the association. The remaining part of the day (and a good share of the night) was given over to the young people, who improved their time by dancing and other amusements, such as young people know best how to enjoy. At the election of officers Perry Ostrander was re-elected President, A. W. Parker, of Beaver Creek, Secretary, and Henry Funk of South Branch, Treasurer.

A. W. PARKER, Secy.

WANTED.—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established houses of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Carlton Building, Chicago.

Working Night And Day.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED. File and bind from letters, bills and papers. Quick, economical and orderly. The "Simplex Letter and Bill File" beats any \$1.50 file made. Send anywhere, all charges prepaid, for 30¢ stamps or cash.

Agents wanted everywhere. Simplicity File Co., 1460 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# SchoolBooks!

## Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

**LUCIEN FOURNIER,**

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

## Blumenthal

AND

## Baumgart,

\* \* \* THE BIG \* \* \*

## One Price For All Store

## Fall Opening Sale.

We open the Fall Season with a complete stock in every department, and will sell the following articles at the prices mentioned below. Read this carefully.

Men's Pants, \$1.25 value, at 75c.

Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.

Men's all wool Underwear, \$1.00 value, at 79c.

Men's heavy Jersey Over Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.

Men's heavy Working Shirts, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.

Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters, 50c value, at 37 1-2c.

Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.35 value, at \$1.50.

Men's all wool Kersey Pants, \$2.00 value, at \$1.25.

Men's Black Cape Macintoshes, \$1.50 value, at \$1.00.

Ladies' Botton Ribbed Underwear, 25c value, at 15c.

Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, \$1.00 value, at 79c.

Ladies' Corsets in the latest styles, 75c value, at 39c.

Ladies' all wool Macintoshes, \$5.00 value, at \$3.00.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$7.00 value, at \$5.00.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$5.00 value, at \$3.50.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black, \$2.50 value, at \$1.50.

Ladies' Dongola and Kid Shoes, \$1.25 value, 59c.

Ladies, it will pay you to look over our new stock of Ladies' Shoes in ideal kids and patent leather, in velvets and hand turns.

Respectfully Yours

## BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store.

Grayling, Mich.

J. W. SORENSEN.

## Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

Those seeking good and reliable Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfaction in trading with us.

Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you are only paying what you should.

Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction Store."

Respectfully

**A. KRAUS & SON.**

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"  
"The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER PLOW, or a  
GALE PLOW, or a  
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,  
Or Any Implement Made

## ACHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.



### Consolation and Comfort.

Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun; whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to need it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sportsmen of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comforts of life.

### LOVE OPENS PRISON DOORS.

#### Untiring Efforts of His Sweetheart

Secure Pardon for a Felon.

A woman's unwavering constancy made a free man of a felon to-day and gave into his trust a heart of soaring worth, says the Philadelphia North American. She is Jessie Harris, of Philadelphia, a girl of beauty, irreproachable character and excellent family. A year ago she was betrothed to James W. Baird. One day Baird was arrested for passing forged drafts on the Pullman Car Company. He had posed as an employee, and the charge was, had swindled many persons. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State prison.

It was a fearful blow to the woman who was to have been his wife, but far from being broken by it she resolutely set about the task of freeing him. From one official to another she went, pleading her love and promising his redemption if he were liberated, but her efforts were futile. Then she sought the governor. Day after day and week after week she entreated him.

"Give him his liberty," she said, "and I promise you that I will marry him as soon as he steps out of prison. And I will keep him good."

There was no resisting her and at last the governor succumbed. He sent a favorable recommendation to the pardon board, they acted upon it and to-day was fixed for Baird's release.

All day long she waited for him at the prison door. Toward evening it opened and a worn and feeble-looking man emerged. There was one glad cry and they were folded in each other's arms. A half hour later they were man and wife.

#### Couldn't Wear Shoes.

Sumpter, Ill., Sept. 9.—Mrs. J. B. Flanigan of this place had suffered with Dropsy for fifteen years. She was so very bad that for the last three years she has not been able to wear her shoes. She had doctor'd all the time, but was gradually getting worse.

Last winter Mr. Flanigan, who was very much disconsolate, called for some medicine at Mr. J. J. Dale's drug store in Carmi. Mr. Dale persuaded him to have his wife try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he bought six boxes. His wife used five of the six, before she was entirely cured. She is now as sound and well as ever she was, completely restored to health, and free from any symptom whatever of Dropsy.

To say that Mrs. Flanigan is pleased at her wonderful deliverance does not half express her feelings, and she and Mr. Flanigan are loud in their praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and of Mr. Dale for recommending this wonderful remedy to them.

The fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Flanigan of such a severe case of Dropsy, after the doctors had given her up, has made them the most talked of remedy even known in White County.

#### Still Sparring.

"We took our little friend down to see 'Monte Cristo,' and told him the man who said 'The world is mine' was an American."

"What did he say?"

"Said he didn't need to be told that."—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Water will be supplied the Charleston exposition by three artesian wells over 400 feet deep. A salt water system is provided for fire protection.

These crispy wafers, Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flavors, are delicious ready to eat. Buy from your grocer.

From antiquity the rose, the queen of flowers, has been regarded as the emblem of joy, love and prosperity. It is also the symbol of silence.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

### LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making minced pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very best materials. He is destined to make the best Mince Meat ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's; enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby,  
CHICAGO.

PENSIONS on age, disability and widowhood. P. L. Thompson's Eye Water. LAWYER'S FEE. A. W. Metzger & Son, Cincinnati, O. Wash., D. C.

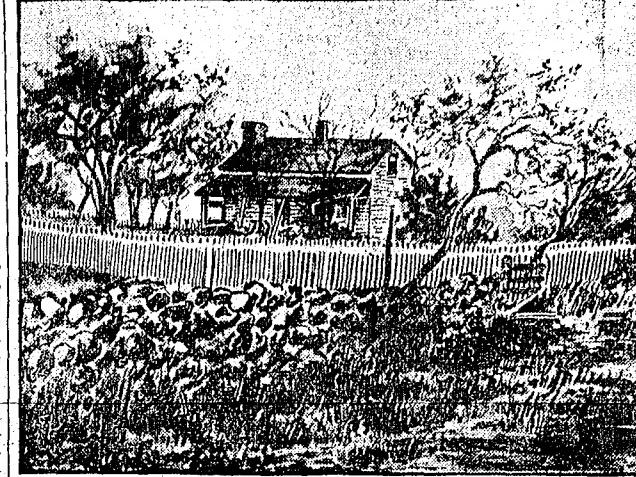
If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25¢



### BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Greatest Military Contest of Modern Times—The Aftermath Is a National Park Marked with Tablets for Both Armies.



GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

**T**HE battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties resulting, but in decisive character. It is generally conceded that the Confederate cause reached high tide at Gettysburg, and from that point receded gradually until the final collapse.

About 132,000 men were engaged in this battle (90,000 Federals and 70,000 Confederates), and the result was the turning point in the war. Gen. Lee

reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of June 30, and passed on beyond Seminary Ridge, taking position on McPherson's Ridge, overlooking Willoughby Run, where he opened the battle on the following day, July 1.

The several army corps marching northward were on June 30 much scattered.

The First was at Marsh Run, about five miles southwest of Gettysburg on the Emmitsburg road, the Third at Bridgeport, the Fifth at Union Mills,

the Twelfth at Littlestown, the Second at Uniontown, and the Sixth at Manchester, with Gregg's cavalry.

Kilpatrick's cavalry was at Hanover. All except the Sixth were under orders

that on July 1 would bring them nearer Gettysburg.

The Confederates were already concentrated, Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg and Cashtown, and Ewell at Hildersburg marching to join them. Meade while pushing on toward Gettysburg had not decided to fight at that place, but to better cover Baltimore and Washington had directed his chiefs of engineers and artillery to select a line at Pipe Creek for the coming battle, when the collision of the advancing troops determined that it should take place at Gettysburg.

This town is six miles from the Maryland line and thirty-five miles south of Harrisburg. The broken ranges of the South mountain through the passes in which Lee and his legions marched, lie a short distance to the west and north, while surrounding the town on all sides

are rolling slopes of the valley, for a distance of about 1,400 yards, over most of which it was exposed to a converging artillery fire, and after passing the Emmitsburg road to the full fire of the artillery and infantry. The Union infantry fire was reserved for close action, at from 200 to 300 yards. The attacking force advanced most gallantly, and at the center reached and drove back the first Union line to the second, where the assault was stopped and the Confederates beaten and driven back with great losses in killed, wounded

and captured.

At 3 p. m. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps advanced to the charge.

The division was composed of 18,000 men and they were of the flower of the splendid army. The advance was made in three lines across the very gently

rolling slopes of the valley, for a distance of about 1,400 yards, over most of which it was exposed to a converging artillery fire, and after passing the Emmitsburg road to the full fire of the artillery and infantry. The Union infantry fire was reserved for close action, at from 200 to 300 yards. The attacking force advanced most gallantly, and at the center reached and drove back the first Union line to the second, where the assault was stopped and the Confederates beaten and driven back with great losses in killed, wounded

and captured.

Some shifting of troops took place, and the divisions of the corps were in some cases separated, but when the lines were formed the corps were, in general terms, placed as follows, viz:

The Twelfth (Slocum) on the right.

The First (McPherson) on the left.

The Eleventh (Howard) and Second (Hancock) extending the line along Cemetery Ridge.

The Eleventh corps had been held in reserve, and had been sent to the front to support the Twelfth.

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### Consolation and Comfort.

Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun; whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to singed it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance—light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sprained of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old, reliable, St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restore you to the enjoyment of life.

### LOVE OPENS PRISON DOORS.

Untiring Efforts of His Sweetheart  
Secure Pardon for a Felon.  
A woman's unswerving constancy made a free man of a felon to day and gave into his trust a heart of iron worth, says the Philadelphia North American. She is Jessie Hirsch of Philadelphia, a girl of beauty, irreproachable character and excellent family. A year ago she was betrothed to James W. Baird. One day Baird was arrested for passing forged drafts on the Pullman Car Company. He had posed as an employee, and the charge was he swindled many persons. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State prison.

It was aateful blow to the woman who was to have been his wife but far from being broken by it she resolutely set about the task of freeing him. From one official to another she went, pleading her love and promising his redemption if he were liberated, but her efforts were徒劳. Then she sought the governor. Only after day and week after week she entreated him.

"Give him his liberty," she said, "and I promise you that I will marry him as soon as he steps out of prison. And I will keep him good."

There was no resisting her, and at last the governor succumbed. His sweet favorable recommendation to the pardon board, they acted upon it and to-day was fixed for Baird's release.

All day long she waited for him at the prison door. Toward evening a gaunt and a worn and stooped-looking man emerged. A worn was one glad eye and they were folded in each other's arms a half hour later they were man and wife.

### Couldn't Wear Shoes.

Sussex, Md., Sept. 9.—Mrs. J. H. Flanagan of this place had suffered with dropsy for fifteen years. She was so very bad that for the last three years she has not been able to wear her shoes. She had doctor all the time, but was gradually getting worse.

Just winter Mr. Flanagan, who was very much disconsolate, called for some medicine at Mr. J. J. Duley's drug store in Carrollton. Mr. Duley recommended him to have his wife try Dr. Kidney's pills. He bought six boxes. His wife was soon relieved of her trouble, before she was well recovered. Since then she's sound and well because she was continually "stomach healthy," and, from any symptom whatever, fit.

She says that Mrs. Flanagan is pleased with the results, and Dr. Kidney does not make expressions because she and Mrs. Flanagan are sold in other places. Dr. Kidney's pills, made with bark of peach trees, are good for the swollen parts.

The late Dr. Kidney's Kidney Pills helped Mrs. Flanagan obtain a severe case of dropsy, and the doctors had given up hope, but she had been treated by remedy even known in the White County.

### Still Sparring.

Sept. 10.—A small addition was made to the sparring school in New Haven, Conn., yesterday. The new addition was a woman, Mrs. M. M. McNamee, of New Haven.

Women will not compete with the Charles L. Clegg's sparring school, which now has 120 students. A salt water system is provided for the protection of the girls.

This school, which is conducted by Dr. George F. Thompson, 100 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., is a safe, scientific method of training.

From among the boys, the chosen flowers, has been selected as the emblem of the school, which is the symbol of strength.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

### LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making mincemeat. He has the art of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He takes to make the best Mince Meat ever sold, and he does. Get a package at your grocer's, enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby,  
CHICAGO.

PENSIONS on age, disability and widowhood, P. L. or any U. S. service. LAW FREE. A. W. Metcalf & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water  
best eye water.

LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY,  
CHICAGO.

### BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Greatest Military Contest of Modern Times.—The Aftermath Is a National Park Marked with Tablets for Both Armies.

**T**HE battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties resulting, but in decisive character. It is generally conceived that the Confederate cause reached high tide at Gettysburg, and from that point receded gradually until the final collapse. About 62,000 men were engaged in this battle, 60,000 Federals and 70,000 Confederates; and the result was the turning point in the war. Gen. Lee

sylvanian on the right. Kilpatrick relieved Hanover on the 30th, in time to repel an attack by a part of Stuart's cavalry. Stuart, finding his direct road to Gettysburg barred, marched off to York and Carlisle and thence to Gettysburg on July 2, the last day of the battle. Buford, moving up the Cumberland Valley by Boonsboro and Fairfield, reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of June 30, and passed on beyond Seminary Ridge, taking a position on McPherson's Ridge overlooking Willoughby Run, where he opened the battle on the following day, July 1.

The several army corps marching southward were on June 30 much scattered. The First was at Marsh Run, about five miles southwest of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, the Eleventh at Emmitsburg, the Third at Bridgeport, the Fifth at Union Mills, the Twelfth at Littlestown, the Second at Uniontown, and the Sixth at Manchster, with Gregg's cavalry. Kilpatrick's cavalry was at Hanover. All except the Sixth were under orders that on July 1 would bring them north.

During the night and following day

the Confederates were already concentrated. Longstreet and Hill, at Chambersburg and Cashtown, and Ewell at Hagerstown marching to join them. Meade, while pushing on toward Gettysburg, had not decided to fight at that place, but to better cover Baltimore and Washington had directed his chiefs of engineers and artillery to select a line at Pipe Creek for the coming battle, when the collision of the advancing troops determined that it should take place at Gettysburg.

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The Twelfth (Steuart) on the right from Spangler's Meadow, extending through McPherson's Ridge and the south mountain through the passes in which Lee and his legions marched, he

had a short distance to the west and north

while surrounding the town on all sides.

After the battle of Chancellorsville (May 2-3), 1863, the Union and Confederate armies maintained their positions on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg until early in June, when Hooker, in command of the Army of the Potowmac, seeing indications of a movement on Lee's part, sent his cavalry toward Culpeper to watch the fields. Lee started two corps, Ewell's and Longstreet's, by the Shamokin Valley to invade Pennsylvania, separating H. C. W. Lee's corps and artillery from the rest of the army. Lee's corps advanced through McPherson's Ridge and the south mountain, and along the Blue Ridge, keeping up the Standard Valley, defeated Miles at Wadsworth June 14 and 15, and defeated the Potowmac at Williamsport on the 15th, descended Hagerstown and Shepherdstown, and sent his cavalry to Chambersburg, following Ewell's division, to be attacked. The Chambersburg division, led by General Lee, marched up the Standard Valley, defeated Miles at Wadsworth June 14 and 15, and defeated the Potowmac at Williamsport on the 15th, descended Hagerstown and Shepherdstown, and sent his cavalry to Chambersburg, following Ewell's division, to be attacked. The Chambersburg division, led by General Lee, marched up the Standard Valley, defeated Miles at Wadsworth June 14 and 15, and defeated the Potowmac at Williamsport on the 15th, descended Hagerstown and Shepherdstown, and sent his cavalry to Chambersburg, following Ewell's division, to be attacked. The Chambersburg division, led by General Lee, marched up the Standard Valley, defeated Miles at Wadsworth June 14 and 15, and defeated the Potowmac at Williamsport on the 15th, descended Hagerstown and Shepherdstown, and sent his cavalry to Chambersburg, following Ewell's division, to be attacked. 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## COMPANIONS.

Through the crowded streets by day  
And under the stars at night.  
There is one who walks with me,  
Who keeps me ever in sight;  
And often I feel him clutch  
My arm as he bids me stay  
From the ways that I turn to take,  
And I turn back.

His hindering hand away.

In the crowded streets by day  
And under the stars at night.

He seeks to lead me where  
High pillars are gleaming white,

And often I see him frown.

As silent, he looks at me—

When I'm doing the best, that I can.

He smiles—and he is the man

I know that I ought to be.

S. E. Kiser, in *Chicago Record-Herald*.

## THE MADMAN.

By K. L.

A "good ship" was the Atlanta in the full sense of the phrase. She was well officered and manned, and the treatment, discipline and morale of the whole ship's company were such as to make the voyage a pleasant one.

I joined her at Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili, shipping simply for the run. At Tongoy, where she received her first instalment of cargo, a man was shipped who signed his name Edward Barry. But Jack never goes as far as the ship's articles to seek a name for a new shipmate.

From his grave, serious expression of face and certain little peculiarities of manner, Barry received the title of "the Parson," and as "Parson" was he known and addressed henceforth.

Parson was a tall, muscular fellow and a good seaman. But he was moody and reserved, acting very strangely at times, so that the boys stood in fear of him and the men shook their heads sadly, declaring that Parson's ballast wasn't properly stowed and that there was something "cranky" about him.

He would go aside from his watchmates and walk the deck by himself for hours together; sometimes flapping his arms about, gesticulating furiously, and again folding his hands behind his back and marching with his face upturned to the sky.

He was also given to a sort of walking somnambulism during his watches below, and was likely to be found in the most unlikely and out-of-the-way places when called at eight bells. Thus, it was no uncommon thing to find that he had while on several occasions he had been discovered astride the flying jibboom end, and once on the lee fore-arm end. But while acting under any direct order, he was intelligent and willing, and always respectful to his officer, slept under his bunk; instead of in it.

We had a quick passage round the Horn and had run down into the low latitude on the Atlantic side, when one night it was Parson's turn-out wheel in the middle watch, and he was not to be found where every well-conducted seaman is supposed to be at such times—snoring lustily in his bunk. Search was made for him at first without success, until the boy Tonawanda (so called from the name of a Philadelphia ship in which he had sailed) looking over the bunks, discovered him riding the chain bunks, with his back against the survey of the ship's head and his long legs dangling almost in the water.

"Halloo, Parson!" I hailed, looking over the head-sail.

"Halloo back again! Is the watch called?" he inquired, in an absent way, as if just waking.

"Yes, it's your turn-out wheel, you know."

"Ay, ay; so 'tis," said he. "All right."

And climbing in between the knight-heads, he went striding aft with his head thrown back and the point of his nose erect in air, answering not a word to the questions and remarks of his shipmates. But we had all become accustomed to see his eccentricities and had nearly ceased to regard them with fear or anxiety. They furnished rather a source of amusement to us.

"Loco," said a little Chileno, Augustin, touching his own forehead with a comical leer.

"Ay, you may well say it," said old Bolt, the man-o'-war's man. "It's the loco-est chap that ever I was shipmate with. That is to say, he shifts his balance the oftener; but he always rights again."

Presently the ship came flying up into the wind, with head-sails slatting.

"All back, forward!" sang out Bolt, "Parson's star-gazing," he added, in a lower tone.

"Mind your helm there, Parson! What are you doing?" shouted the mate. "Hard up, quick, or you'll have her."

The sentence was cut short by the sound of a heavy fall, and the next moment the Parson, hatless, with his long hair flying in the breeze, dashed among us with a gleaming sheath-knife clutched in his hand.

We needed to ask no questions.

A single look was sufficient; we all felt that we were in the presence of a madman.

We involuntarily shrank back to give him room, as he rushed through the group. Old Bolt received a back-handed cut in the face from the sheath-knife; Augustin measured his length on deck under a blow from the swinging left arm; the maniac cleared the windlass at a bound and leaped down the open scuttle into the forecastle.

There was no light burning below, for we were on allowance of oil. The parson had as yet uttered no sound, but had flashed among us like a meteor, and then vanished into the blackness of darkness, where no one dared to follow him. We shuddered as we thought of our comrades of the other watch sleeping below.

The captain, as well as everyone else in the cabin, had been roused by the unvoiced sounds overhead, and had found his way on deck to learn the cause. Armed with all sorts of weapons, we mustered forward in a sort of irregular phalanx, "to beat the jungle for the tiger," as the second mate, an old East Indian cronic, quaintly expressed it.

Tonawanda, who had been slyly listening near the scuttle, reported having heard the sound of someone moving the fore-peal hatch; but after this ceased all was still as the grave.

"Steward, bring a light here from the papers.

cabin," said the captain. "It won't do to go down there in the dark." But at this moment one of the men below, disturbed by the bustle, raised up and crying, "What's this row about?" struck a match and lighted the lamp.

"Look out, Jones!" said half a dozen voices from the deck. "Look out for Parson; he's crazy!"

"Parson he blamed!" muttered Jones, with his eyes half open and out of temper at having his slumbers interrupted. "I don't see no Parson. Why, Parson relieved me at the wheel—hallo! what's the fore-peal scuttle off for?"

By this time the two mates, backed up by others, all with weapons of some sort, had affected a lodgment in the forecastle. The little trap-door was clapped on and the lunatic was thus caged in the lower hold. One after another of the watch below awoke and rolled out of their bunks with all sorts of incoherent questions, as they wondered at this armed invasion.

"Silence!" said the captain at last. "Listen now if you can hear any sound below. Take off the hatch again."

He called the Parson by name several times, but got no answer. He peered

cautiously down the little square hole, but nothing was to be seen. Reclosing it, and sealing it by the weight of a couple of sea-chests, we drew off our forces to consult upon some new plan of attack.

"He must be routed out of that somehow," said the mate. "The poor fellow may kill himself if he isn't taken care of. And, for that matter, there's no knowing what damage a crazy man may do to the ship. He may build a fire down there, if he can find enough to make one of."

"That's true," said the captain. "We'll take off the main hatches now, and go down in force."

"Ay, sir; there's no help for it," asserted the second mate. "Get me my choice of capstanbars; and I'll lead away, if you say the word. Here's a fix for a decent ship's company of twenty men, with a lousy under em. It's wus'n any powder-magazines."

Our cargo, which consisted chiefly of copper and hides, was necessarily stowed, as it was received on board at various ports on the Chilian coast. Thus, while the ship was heavily laden, from the nature of her cargo there was plenty of open space in bulk, and it was easy to pass anywhere, fore and aft.

Taking off the lower hatches, we pushed a short ladder down to facilitate our exit, if indeed, and with arms and lanterns jumped into the hold. Then dividing our forces we pressed forward, peering about on every side. Nothing was to be seen, nor could any answer be elicited to our calls. Suddenly the lantern which I was carrying was dashed from my hand into fragments with what seemed to be a piece of board, darted endwise; a yell, unless anything human rang in our ears, and something brushed roughly by me in the darkness, moving toward the outlet at the hatchway.

We turned about and gave chase, calling upon our comrades on the other side of the central partition, or "shifting-board," to hasten with the other lantern. Again we reached the open hatchway where we had jumped down. We caught a glimpse of the Parson on the ladder, just as he was passing another piece of wood in his hand and taking aim for a good throw.

"Look out for your lantern!" was cried, in warning tones, and two capstan-bars were hurled at the dimly seen figure. There was a crash and we were wrapped in total darkness.

We shauted to those on deck, but they were sure he had not come so high. The lower hatches were pushed into place and the short ladder now connected up with the upper deck.

An unlooked-for reinforcement now joined us in the person of Austin, the Chileno, bearing in his hand a few fathoms of slender line and a short torch. Handing the torch to the second mate, he retained the cord himself, and they left the advance.

The torch threw a wide glare ahead of us, lighting up the whole width of the between-decks. The madman, crouched against the forward bulkhead, was brought to bay.

His eyes were fixed upon the torch-light as he gathered himself for a spring. But he was not quick enough with the lasso passed over his head and dropped exactly where it was wanted. A single jerk brought the victim to the ground. He was easily overpowered and secured hand and foot. He was kindly treated on the voyage and placed in a doctor's hands when we arrived in port, but the poor fellow never recovered his reason.

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The American apples are in great favor in Europe, and in recent years they have become favorably known on the Continent, so that a good percentage of the shipments go to Germany, France and Austria. It is now intended to introduce our other fruits, which annually increase in supply in this country, until the problem of disposing of the crops is becoming almost unmanageable. Fruit growers rarely get together and co-operate to the extent of finding out how best to open up new markets for their products, and the wisdom of the Agricultural Department in making experiments to publish reliable data and directions for the growers can readily be imagined.

The method of keeping fruits in this country has reached such a stage of perfection that we have fruits all the year round. There are over seven hundred cold-storage plants in this country, with a total capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons of fruit. In these plants apples are kept until May and June, grapes until the early spring months, and pears and peaches long after their natural season has passed. It is now believed that a similar system of preservation built up in Europe would enable us to dispose of all our surplus fruits, and benefit the world at the same time by supplying the people with the most delicious products obtained from garden or field. A good shipping trade in fruits would stimulate fruit-growing in the North, South and West as nothing else could possibly do, and this summer's experiment will be watched and studied with interest by thousands of growers and shippers.—George E. Walsh in *Harper's Weekly*.

## OUR FRUITS FOR EUROPE.

## ATTEMPTS TO OPEN FEW MARKETS FOR OUR SURPLUS.

Science Has Valently Endeavored to Supply New Channels of Consumption to Keep Pace With the Increasing Production—Using Cold Storage Processes.

The annual surplus of our great fruit crop has for years past been steadily accumulating, until to-day it represents a total of many millions of pounds, which must either be wasted on the trees or sold at a loss in the markets. Science has valiently endeavored to open new channels of consumption to keep pace with the increasing production; but in spite of the hundreds of factories engaged in canning, desiccating, and preserving the fruits, they have been unable to keep a proper proportion between supply and demand. Like wheat, corn and other farm products, the only relief is in finding wider markets for the fruits. The perishable nature of most of the fruits has always presented an insurmountable obstacle to this method of disposing of the surplus. Apples and oranges have been shipped successfully thousands of miles from their growing-place with fair profits to all those concerned; but it is quite a different matter with our less hardy products of tree and vine.

This season experiments will be made in shipping our more perishable fruits abroad, which may result in the definite opening of new markets for our surplus crop of plums, peaches, grapes, pears, and similar fruits. The only question of building up a trade in our fruits in Europe is that of finding adequate methods of shipping them so they will arrive in good condition, and at a cost commensurate with the prices foreigners are willing to pay for them. The success in shipping refrigerator beef and mutton abroad has made fruit-dealers confident that similar methods would develop a trade in their products. California has succeeded in putting her oranges successfully in the European markets, and now Florida growers are doing the same. But these fruits are shipped most in cold weather, when they are less likely to decay.

Most of our Northern fruits, with the exception of apples, ripen in hot weather, and it would be necessary to ship them abroad in refrigerators. Under the direction of the Department of Agriculture a number of large consignments of perishable American fruits will be sent abroad this summer and fall for experimental purposes. The fruits selected for this trial will be handled with the utmost care by experts from the time they are picked until they are sold to the consumer. The fruits will include peaches, plums, pears, grapes and apples.

When the fruits are first picked and carefully selected, they will be placed in refrigerators or cold storage, and efforts will be made to keep them in a low temperature until sold to the retailer on the other side. Cold-storage houses and refrigerating cars and steamers are very common in this country, but there are very few cold-storage plants in the Continental cities, and some risk will be encountered in landing large cargoes of perishable fruits where they cannot immediately be placed in cold storage.

This, however, will be overcome later if the plan proves feasible by the erection of cold-storage plants at certain European distributing centers. At present it is only desirable to find out whether such an invasion of Europe with our perishable fruits could be made practicable and profitable to all those interested in the subject.

Parliamentary Sittings.

Parliamentary sittings in the early days began generally at 8 o'clock in the morning, but often at 6 or 7, and continued until 11, the committee being appointed to sit in the afternoon. In the time of Charles II, 9 o'clock was the usual hour for commencing public business, and 4 o'clock the hour for rising. At a later period 10 o'clock was the ordinary time of meeting, and the practice of adjourning the house nominally until that hour continued until 1866, although so early a meeting had long been discontinued.

According to the present practice no hour is named by the house for its next meeting but it is announced in the "votes" at what hour Mr. Speaker will take his chair.

There is nothing to prevent the house sitting at a later hour than usual for the sake of convenience.

Thus, on the occasion of the naval review at Spithead in 1853 it did not meet until 10 o'clock at night.—*London Chronicle*.

The Missing Link.

In the jungles of Southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lives with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found around him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago.

In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that nearly 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 3,000 years ago.—*McClure's Magazine*.

The Fulmar Petrel.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull at a distance, but has a much more graceful flight, skimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only as it is found on the precipices, it is more difficult to secure.

It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a pint, and which it uses as a means of defense, and ejects with great force at the enemy.

The present general use of mineral oils makes that of the fulmar less important, but it is the purest animal oil in existence, and is still used for various purposes, and also medicinally by the natives for sprains and bruises.—*Good Words*.

He Thought It Was a Picnic.

A young Cleveland woman who teaches a Sunday school class told her small flock several Sundays ago about the long journey of the children of Israel on their way to the Promised Land. She described the march of the column through the wilderness, and told how the priests walked behind the vanguard bearing their sacred burdens.

Last Sunday she thought she would discover how much of this lesson the little fellows remembered. To her chagrin the first boy she asked remembered nothing about it.

"Come, now," she said, "some of you surely remember what the priests carried when they marched through the wilderness."

But one remembered until she reached little Italy.

"Now, Italy," she said, "you know what they carried, don't you?" Hatty nodded.

"They carried the lunch," he said, with a look of triumph at his stupid classmates.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Flexible Sandstone.

Flexible sandstone, similar to that of India, has been found near Charlotte, N. C. A man in New Hampshire has a slab of it about two feet in thickness.

It bends under its own weight, and when supported only at the ends it sits perfectly in the middle.

Rainy Hours.

Rain falls more frequently between 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the morning than at any other time during the day.

## FLOWERS FOR THE APPETITE.

## Part They Play in Increasing a Hotel Guest's Bill.

"No appetite? Too hot to eat, anyway?" the doctor repeated after his patient, a thin and bloodless little woman who seemed to be fairly withering under the summer sun. "Then why don't you put some flowers and green stuff on your table?

"I don't want you to eat them, understand," for the patient stared at him as if she doubted his sanity. "They'll help your appetite, though. See if they don't."

"Up to last summer it never had occurred to me that flowers in a dining-room served any other purpose than that of decoration. But in a London hotel I met people who had studied the thing, and the head waiter gave me their theory.

"Yes, sir, certainly, sir, this man said, when I complimented him on the appearance of my table and the room in general: "We find it helps, sir, to trim pretty festively, especially him close weather. Say that a gentleman—as it might be yourself, sir—is almost hovercome by the 'eat and doesn't care whether he eats anything or not.' But the flowers and the green stuff serve the